

MORSE CODE TAPS SAVE LIFE OF MAN IN VAULT 6 HOURS

Philadelphia City Official,
Caught in Steel Case as
Day's Work Is Ended,
Sends Out S O S.

HEARD BY WATCHMAN
Message Caught by Man
Outside, Once Telegraph
Operator, Who Leads
Rescue Party.

SLEPT PART OF THE TIME
Kept Combination Secret and
Dots and Dashes Spelt Ad-
dress of One Other Who
Knew Safe.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Bank clerks and employees of concerns where large vaults are used to store money, books and documents may be expected to develop an epidemic of the Morse telegraph code. This is expected to follow publication of the story how Assistant City Treasurer Arthur Brenner signalled directions for his release from one of the municipal vaults here after he had been imprisoned six hours.

Brenner, who in his younger days was a telegrapher, found himself locked in the vault at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He immediately began sending out an "S. O. S." in Morse signals by pounding on the wall of the vault, and he was fortunate because the night watchman, Charles Hockwald, was able to read the taps.

Hockwald made out the name and address of George W. Morrison, chief clerk of the office, the only man besides Brenner who knows the combination of the lock on the vault door. Morrison was called from his home and Brenner was released six hours after he had been locked inside by a teller, ignorant of his presence in the vault.

Asked why he had not communicated the combination of the vault to the watchman by means of the tapping, Brenner said only Morrison and he were supposed to know the combination and he could not divulge it to a third person.

Luckily for the imprisoned man, the vault was not equipped with a time lock, it being used only as a storage place for documents and not money.

Brenner related his presence of mind throughout the ordeal. He slept part of the time, later opening drawers along the side of the large vault to release additional air when the air became so stifling that he became drowsy.

"No one had seen Brenner enter the vault. He was on a circular balcony searching for a pay warrant which had been needed a few minutes before closing time."

Brenner heard Melady, a teller, ask the cashiers if everything was all right. The assistant treasurer shouted a warning not to close the doors, but before he could reach the entrance of the vault the doors swung shut.

No one discovered Brenner's plight until the night watchman heard the tapping.

"When I heard the door close," said Brenner, "I figured there was enough air to keep me alive until morning and I piled some books on the floor, placed my coat over them to make a pillow, and, lying on the steel floor, went to sleep."

When I awoke I found my plight had not been discovered. I turned over and went to sleep again. When I awoke for the second time it was still dark. My hand came back on the floor, placed my coat over them to make a pillow, and, lying on the steel floor, went to sleep.

BANK PROMOTES MAN; HE REVEALS SHORTAGE

After Getting New Post Con-
cesses Taking \$66,000.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Within forty-eight hours after he had been elevated to the assistant cashier of the First National Bank for his devotion to duty, Alexander V. Smith admitted that his accounts were \$66,000 short, officials of the institution announced to-day.

Smith has been in the employ of the institution for eleven years. For seven years he had not taken a vacation.

Smith was the teller. He handled hundreds of thousands of dollars each day and was bonded for \$100,000 with the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company of Hartford. Representatives of the insurance company here are awaiting orders from the bank before deciding what action is to be taken.

After a conference Thursday night Smith was taken to a hotel, where he spent the night in charge of two employees of the bank. Friday morning he was removed to a hospital, where he has remained ever since, suffering from a nervous breakdown.

ANDRASSY DEMANDS RECALL OF CHARLES New Party Makes Bid for Jewish Support.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A new party has been formed in Budapest by Count Julius Andrássy and is demanding a restoration of former Emperor Charles and a reunion of Hungary with Austria, says a Reuters despatch from Vienna.

The despatch adds that an attempt has been made to secure Jewish support by a promise of abandonment of the anti-Semitic campaign.

Reign of Terror in Cork, Bullets Sweep Streets

CORK, Jan. 18.—Terror equally as intense as that which prevailed before martial law was enforced gripe the people of Cork. The Black and Tans and auxiliaries, who were withdrawn from the city after recent fires, now are more in evidence than ever, and since Saturday and Sunday nights, when the streets of the city were swept by bullets, the inhabitants have been living literally in fear and trembling. "No woman can think of sleeping," said the wife of a prominent citizen to-day. The warning of Major-General Sir Edward Strickland, the military commander, that drastic measures would follow assassinations of members of the Crown forces has served to increase the general feeling of uneasiness.

BRITAIN TO SHELVE CORK FIRE REPORT

Black and Tans Said to Be Ac-
cused by General Strick-
land.

NEW INQUIRY PROBABLE London Government Anxious Under Pressure to Publish Findings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Jan. 18.—After weeks of delay and in the face of a strong public demand, it is beginning to look now as if the Government intends to shelve the report of Major-General Sir Edward Strickland as to the responsibility for the Cork fire and order a new inquiry by another commission. It has been learned that this commission is about to be appointed and that Gen. Strickland's report probably never will see the light of publicity if the Government can withstand the pressure of complaint and criticism which unquestionably will be forthcoming if such an announcement is made.

There is every indication that Gen. Strickland in his report holds the Black and Tans responsible for the fires.

Immediately after the burnings, which occurred on the night of December 11, a military inquiry was started and Gen. Strickland invited persons able and willing to give evidence to supply all the information they had under promise of secrecy as to the identity of the witness. The court of inquiry contained officers of high rank.

It is said that a minority as well as a majority report has been submitted and that the majority report placed the guilt on the Black and Tans, but that the contents of both reports have been carefully kept secret despite the fact that several times it has been said that the reports would be published soon. There is no doubt that the reports of the court of inquiry have caused the Government great anxiety.

The Cork burnings aroused grave suspicions on all sides and these, it is believed, would only be heightened if the inquiry reports are now suppressed. Gen. Strickland has a high reputation for fearlessness and integrity and if the Government shelve his report it will lay itself open to some forceful criticism.

Strong words against the Cabinet—that it does not dare to face the public on the facts of the Irish administration.

Martial law so far has been a complete failure in Cork and Gen. Strickland in a letter to Councillor Egan, Deputy Lord Mayor, says: "The present state of affairs in the city cannot be allowed to continue, as it is a source of shame and dishonour to the Government. It is imperative that steps be taken to suppress the lawlessness and to restore order."

It is said that Gen. Strickland is ready to bottle up Cork entirely if organized attacks against policemen and troops continue. Shootings, usually from unprovoked attacks, are occurring day and night, despite the edict making the carrying of arms punishable by death.

The organization of the Sinn Féin in the extreme south of Ireland is probably the best in the whole country. Since the peace negotiations failed there has been reason to believe that Eamon De Valera is down south with the Sinn Féin leaders, Michael Collins and Mulcahy, but no trace of him has been found by secret service agents, who are combing the Kilkenny district, which is outside the martial law area.

De Valera apparently has left Dublin because the crown forces made it rather hot for him there.

PRESIDENT UPHOLDS DEPORTATION ORDER

Lord Mayor O'Callaghan
Must Return to Ireland.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, D. C., Jan. 18.—Donald O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, is being deported by the United States government, according to reliable authority. President Wilson is understood to have made the decision for deportation to-day.

The Lord Mayor has become the principal in a dispute between Acting Secretary of State Davis and Secretary of Labor Wilson, the President deciding in favor of the State Department.

The decision of Secretary Wilson to permit O'Callaghan to remain in the United States with the status of a "seaman" offered a new difficulty for the State Department, which had ordered his deportation to Ireland.

Continued on Third Page.

FRANCE DEPENDS ON AMERICAN AID TO PREVENT RUIN

Finance Minister, Through
'The N. Y. Herald,' Tells
U. S. of Her Need.

BOTH NATIONS SUFFER Funds Needed to Bridge Time Between Allied Meeting and German Payments.

SEE DEFICIT 30 BILLIONS
If Loan Is Refused Here, Rep-
arations in Kind Follow,
America Losing Market.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, Jan. 18.—Despite the emphasis being placed on the desirability of settling the reparations problem with Germany along lines which will not arouse the antipathy of the British, Paul Doumer, the new Minister of Finance, in the first interview granted the press by a member of the new Cabinet, assured THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent this morning that France was still counting above all things on obtaining prompt financial assistance from the United States to prevent the fiscal catastrophe which is threatened.

"I have already expressed the opinion before the Senate that help from America was indispensable and the Cabinet is agreed on this general principle," Mr. Doumer told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. "But the matter is one of the utmost difficulty and it is filled with intricate situations which will require several days to study before the details of our programme can be settled."

"But I may assure the people of the United States through the columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD that we are depending on them to save us."

Mr. Doumer's attitude coincides with that of Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, which is the American and French are suffering through the refusal of the United States Treasury to extend further credits to war-torn Europe, and that the fact that United States warships and factories are crowded with raw materials and manufactured goods awaiting orders from Europe makes the situation for the French financial authorities to again approach President Wilson for Government funds instead of constantly appealing to private banking interests for loans or loan extensions at ever increasing rates of interest.

Mr. Doumer said nothing was likely to develop until the new Cabinet had presented its official programme to the Chamber of Deputies, which it probably will do Thursday, for while there is no doubt of the ability of the Government to get the necessary vote of confidence, it must walk warily until the situation is definitely cleared. THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was assured, however, that the situation was not as serious as it appears. The financial experts of France are now bridging the period between the forthcoming conference of the allied Premiers and the receipt of any reparations payments from Germany without losing sight of the fact that the inauguration of President Harding may mark a great change in the American policy toward France.

M. Parmentier, in charge of the division which handles international loans, is thoroughly acquainted with American banking methods, having been to New York on previous occasions to confer with financiers there, and probably will make the time opportunity for a further reduction of American exports to France to compensate her present debt in the United States into a long term loan.

As a matter of fact, however, France has discovered that she has a strong argument to use in any negotiations she may enter into with the United States Government, namely, the danger of a further reduction of American exports to France if the extreme measures of accepting most of Germany's reparations payments "in kind." How this would affect United States manufacturers and shippers was described by one well informed Government official as follows:

Germans May Capture Market.

"One of the first demands by the invaded regions on Germany is for the replacement of hundreds of thousands of farming machines and implements. Before the war American and Canadian farming machinery and implements were sold in France, and among the French, the factories here producing but a small fraction of this country's needs. America has the machinery now, but we have neither the money nor the credit to bring it across the Atlantic. Germany is said to have a surplus of 50,000 harvesting machines ready to ship to Europe, and the States which are applied as a part of her indemnity. But once these machines arrive here it will mean that the Germans have captured the French market for at least twenty years, as the repair parts for such machines naturally will come from Germany."

Leaders in the Cabinet like M. Loucheur and M. Doumer do not believe industrial conditions in the United States will permit America to risk the loss of the European markets in this way and that once the danger is appreciated by the Americans credits will begin to flow again toward France. They insist that what is true of farming machinery is equally applicable to other commodities. It is in which the United States had predominance in the French market in 1914.

Woman Elector Makes Flight Trial for Trip

OMAHA, Jan. 18.—Mrs. H. H. Wheeler of Lincoln, Presidential elector, and Mrs. Draper Smith, alternate, of Omaha, who plan to carry the State's electoral vote to Washington by airplane, expect to leave Nebraska on their flight next Thursday, weather permitting.

Mrs. Smith, who is sixty-six years old, made a trial flight here yesterday. The women plan to stop off at Marion, Presidential elect Harding's home.

INTERMYER GETS HEARING TO-DAY

Joint Legislative Committee to
Hold Open Session on Ex-
tension of Inquiry.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Senator Hewitt announced to-day that the joint Finance Committee of the Legislature would hold a hearing to-morrow afternoon, at which Senator Lockwood and Samuel Untermyer will be permitted to explain why the committee investigating housing in New York should have the extension of authority to inquire into insurance companies and savings banks.

This concession was made only after Senator Lockwood and Mr. Untermyer had kept up an insistent demand for a hearing and had refused repeatedly to go into a secret conference with the legislative leaders. Senator Lockwood telephoned to Mr. Untermyer in New York and fixed 4:15 o'clock to-morrow afternoon as the hour when he would be heard. Samuel Berger and Leonard A. Wallstein will be heard at the same time.

Four up-State Senators who are members of the Finance Committee opposed strongly having a public hearing, but were outvoted after Senator Lockwood had declined to be heard in secret. The compromise finally reached was that public and newspaper correspondents should be admitted, but that only the members of the Lockwood committee and its counsel should be heard.

Senator Lockwood insisted on knowing what opposition had been filed against giving the committee the authority it asked. He was told that there was no record of any opposition and that nobody had asked to be heard.

"Well, if that is the case, and there is no opposition, why don't you report out this resolution without even giving this semi-public hearing?" Senator Lockwood asked.

"Everybody is in opposition," one of the members of the committee is reported to have answered.

This strange silence of the opposition is proving most disconcerting to the members of the Lockwood committee. Finance is expected to give the Finance Committee a firm against reporting out the resolution. Although yielding to public demand to the extent of going through the form of a hearing, the members of the committee to-night do not speak encouragingly of the outlook.

The expectation here is that the Lockwood resolution will be so far amended that the committee will be denied all of the powers which Mr. Untermyer says are needed. It is even stated on good authority that the committee may outcall the Lockwood committee's existing authority. Some members of the Finance Committee are understood to be opposed to Mr. Untermyer going any further in his investigation. This committee can, if it desires, refuse any extension of life to the investigators.

Mr. Lockwood and his associates are determined not to give up until the subject has been fought out on the floor. If the Finance Committee brings in an adverse report or attempts to abridge the authority of the committee Mr. Lockwood will make the fight on the Senate floor.

POLICE RESCUE NEGRO FROM BLACK LYNCHERS

200 in Detroit Accuse Man of
Race as a Second Ponzi.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Police rescued James Crocker tonight from about 200 negroes, who had gathered in front of his home, demanding that he "come out and be lynched."

According to the officers Crocker, who says he has designed a compressed air engine, had accepted "loans" from members of his race amounting to about \$10,000, "giving away as security" stock in his company.

Holders of the "stock" place the amount Crocker is alleged to have obtained at \$30,000 and charge that he was about to leave the city.

ROOSEVELT COIN FAVORED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A Roosevelt 2 cent piece is favored by the House Coinage Committee, which today reported favorably a Senate bill authorizing the coin.

The committee's report said there was "an undue need" for a 2 cent piece and that the Roosevelt 2 cent piece would be a fitting manner in which to honor the memory of a great American.

"HAVANA SPECIAL." Only Direct Through train to Havana. Atlantic Coast Line. Office 1234 B'way (32d St.). Tel. Longacre 6865.

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CITY LEGISLATORS MASSING TO FIGHT EIGHT CENT FARE

Brooklyn Delegation Or-
ganizes Revolt Against B.
R. T. Receivership.

GOV. MILLER WILL ACT Prepares Special Message to Announce His Stand on Issue

MAY BE NEW COMMISSION
Present Temper of Legislature
Considered Hostile to Higher
Traction Rate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Brooklyn delegation in the Legislature precipitated the eight cent fare and traction issue to-day by organizing an open revolt against the receivership management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. They called on all the representatives from the metropolitan district to join them in massed attack to force quick consideration of New York's bad transit problems.

With the opponents and advocates of higher fares on the scene the Legislature is waiting for Gov. Miller to outline his stand on the issue. It is understood that the Governor is preparing a special message dealing with the whole subject. Until his position is made known the transit bills will not be presented.

The fight is started much earlier than was expected as the result of the sharp offensive made by the Brooklyn men, and evidently is to be even more bitterly contested than last year, when the bills opening the way for higher fares were defeated in the Assembly.

Hostile to Higher Fare.

The present temper of the two houses, as far as can be judged, is hostile to an eight cent fare. The corporations are better organized this year than last; their active propaganda, carried on all summer, has had considerable influence, but the opposition also appears to have been cemented. It is believed here that Gov. Miller will address the Legislature on the subject next Monday, and it is reported that he may recommend a new transit commission for New York city to deal only with the transit situation.

The Governor's idea is understood to be that such a commission should be relieved of consideration of all other questions, such as lighting rates. The leaders would not be surprised if he goes to the extent of recommending that the Legislature take away from the Board of Estimate of New York city some of its authority over transit.

There is a growing belief here that the way out of the whole municipal railroad troubles will be for the legislators to grant to the Governor power to reorganize the Public Service Commission with full authority to determine by investigation exactly where the trouble lies and with power to make such increases.

The Brooklyn men called a conference this forenoon, which was attended by all the members of the Democratic Assemblymen and Assemblywomen. The Democratic members were not present, but said they would have attended had they been notified in time. Senator Simpson, the elected chairman of the conference and Assemblyman Moore presided.

Would End Receivership.

"The continuance of the receivership of the B. R. T. is a disgrace and should be brought to an end," Senator Burdick said. "The intolerable conduct of the receiver was made possible by the indulgence of a Federal Judge, who acts entirely in sympathy with existing affairs. We propose to ask the Legislature to petition Congress to pass a law making it impossible for a Federal Judge to act in such a manner as has Julius Mayer in connection with the Brooklyn receivership."

"Either the Brooklyn company should pass through bankruptcy or it should be operated with some degree of consideration for the public. We are unanimously in favor of the five cent fare and the restoration of transit privileges."

The New York city sixty-two Assemblymen, will be asked to join in this movement and to oppose all attempts to pass the eight cent fare bills. The delegates from the city will confer with the Mayors of the State's cities.

As a first step in blocking a higher fare the New York delegation is expected to ask the Legislature to investigate traction conditions in the metropolitan area. The purpose of this will be to determine whether lines that have been cut off were actually operated at a loss, as the receivers declare, or were shut down merely to increase revenues on other lines.

Assemblyman Jenks announced to-day that he would talk to Gov. Miller before introducing the several measures now being proposed. The bills will closely resemble those which were defeated last year in the Assembly, getting sixty-nine votes, seven less than necessary to pass. Mr. Jenks said some legislators who had opposed the bills last year would favor them this year with minor amendments. Mr. Jenks added, however, that the main features of the bills would be continued on Fourth Page.

FEAR MILK POOL MEANS BIG BOOST

Present Distributors Assert
That Price Will Be Doubled
by League.

DAIRYMEN BUY PLANTS Producers Prepared to Enter New York and Freeze Out Old Companies.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Opponents of the project of the Dairymen's League to control the entire milk supply of the State predicted to-day before the State Agricultural Society, where the plan was discussed, that if it is put into effect the cost of milk to the consumer in New York and other large cities of the State will be doubled.

Under the plan the milk producers are forming a cooperative association and acquiring warehouses, milk plants and other equipment which will enable them to handle their own products and drive out the big distributing firms such as the Borden company and the Sheffield Farms company.

Representatives of the milk companies attended the meeting of the society and started a vigorous fight against the pooling plan. P. D. Fox, president of the Borden Farms Products Company, declared that the pooling plan would be detrimental to the milk business and would result in a tremendously increased cost to the consumer.

Others who fought the plan said that this increase would amount to at least as much as milk costs at present. Samuel D. Botsford, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, told the farmers attending the meeting that he did not believe the milk producers could operate successfully on a cost plus basis.

The Dairymen's League has been working out the details of the scheme for some time and already has acquired a number of milk plants and warehouses and has signed up many of the large milk producers to the plan.

It is believed that the league will be ready to put the plan into operation in New York, Buffalo and several other large distributing centers within a short time. Several members of the league and officials spoke in favor of the pooling scheme, declaring that it would reduce the cost to the consumer and enable the farmer to get more for his product by eliminating the middleman.

Thomas E. Milligan, an organizer for the league, said that of the league's 90,000 members one-third have signed agreements to place their milk in the hands of the cooperative association for distribution and to appoint the association as their sales agent with full power to dispose of the milk.

In addition to the discussion of the milk situation George A. Cullen, vice-president of the North American Fruit Exchange, spoke on marketing and transportation of farm products in general.

Gov. Miller addressed the society to-night and put squarely up to the farmers the problems of stimulating production and the distribution of farm products. He told the members of the society that if the farmers would work at the problems at the source he believed they would be worked out more satisfactorily than if they were solved by direct State interference.

MEXICAN DAM BREAKS; SCORE ARE DROWNED

Biggest Mining Town in
Country Is Flooded.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—A score of persons are known to have been drowned and thirty to have been injured today when the dam supplying Pachuca, the biggest mining town in Mexico, broke and flooded the city.

The property damage, which is heavy, has not been estimated.

Pachuca, capital of the State of Hidalgo, lies fifty-five miles northeast of Mexico City. The electrical power of Mexico City is obtained from the impounding dam at Pachuca. The town has a population of about 40,000. The dam was built by Canadian and British interests, organized by Dr. F. S. Pierston.

FIRST RAIN IN 113 DAYS.

EL CENTRO, Cal., Jan. 18.—The first rain in the Imperial Valley in 113 days is falling to-day. Five hundredths of an inch fell here and at Drawley and 64 inch fell at Calexico.

While Sulphur Springs—The Greenbrier for rent and recuperation. Bookings Please—Adv.

Seeking a Used Car?
SEE NEXT TO LAST PAGE TO-DAY

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Consult the Automobile Exchange Advertisements. The car you have been looking for, at the right price, may be advertised.

5-DAY WEEK OR 20 PER CENT. LABOR CUT ON PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Unless every one of the 272,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad agrees to lay off one day weekly a 20 per cent. reduction will be made in the working force of the entire system.

Crews that heretofore have been operating what is known as single trains in the future will double up—that is, one crew will do the work that two crews have done heretofore.

The official personnel of the system will be reduced 50 per cent. These three orders have gone out over the Pennsylvania Railroad system. A census is being taken of employees in this district, who are asked to volunteer to lay off one day a week. Trainmen, telegraphers, yardmen, clerks, road men, freight handlers and every class of employees will be asked to sign an agreement stating that he or she is willing to lay off one day a week until such time as the railroad company sees fit to restore all employees to full time.

FOUR BOY BANDITS GET 12 MAIL SACKS

Boldly Hold Up U. S. Men at
Union Station and Escape
in Automobile.

Hundreds of Police Seek Trail
—Reserve Bank Funds May
Be in Plunder.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—All the man-hunting forces of the postal service and several hundred Chicago police were mobilized to-night to trail four youths who stole and escaped with twelve mail sacks from the Union Station this morning.

"Butch" Carroll's saloon on the West Side, noted as a rendezvous for the dens of Chicago's underworld, was raided early this evening by a flying squadron of postal inspectors and detectives. The detectives, with two postal inspectors entered the saloon with drawn revolvers and forced twelve men to line up along the bar while a search was made of the premises. Some of the detectives then went to Carroll's home, which also was searched.

The twelve men in the saloon were taken into custody for questioning. The police say the pouches are hidden somewhere on the West Side.

Postal authorities devoted the day to an effort to ascertain the exact amount of the "inside man" believed to have supplied the robbers with information as to the movement of mail. Although it was denied that a money shipment was contained in the plunder, word was received from Minneapolis that the Federal Reserve bank there was checking up on "the amount of money expected from Chicago."

The robbery, which was one of the most daring raids of a long series of mail thefts, was carried out under the eyes of thirty persons—station employees, taxicab drivers, mail clerks and passersby—none of whom suspected what was going on until the quartet had transferred the pouches to their automobile. Only three Government employees, the truck crew and two railroad men who stood by the truck talking in a low voice to the mail handlers, had played parts and were threatening death to the first man who raised an alarm.

The audacity of the robbery was one of the chief factors in its success. The chute entrance was lighted by half a dozen arc lights and under the protection of railroad agents and special police.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO REMAIN ON RHINE

Will Not Leave Before Har-
ding Is Inaugurated.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—American troops now on the Rhine will remain in Germany until after the advent of Harding's Administration, on March 4. This information was communicated by high Government officials to-day. President Wilson, it is understood, feels that withdrawal of American troops from Germany so long as the two countries remain in a technical state of war would be inadvisable.

While the maintenance of American troops in Germany remains a heavy tax on the German people, the best information obtainable here is that their removal would be deprecated by the German Government so long as French and British troops are maintained there.

Commissioner Enright, in his new deference to the wishes of Mr. Whitman, brought about by Monday's meeting of himself, the Mayor and Mr. Whitman, fulfilled his promise yesterday by sending Detective Al Thomas to take orders from the former Governor. Thomas said his job would be supervision over the police, and it was impossible to say whether the changes were related to the Whitman investigation. The old Fifteenth Inspection district becomes the Twelfth in the rearrangement of the police map of Brooklyn.

Inspector Charles A. Formoso is transferred from the Fifteenth district, with headquarters in the East River, to the Eighth district, which is Staten Island, in charge of the bureau of supplies and repairs, is shifted from the Fourteenth district, Brooklyn, to Headquarters, without any public statement as to what he will do there.

Inspector Bernard J. Hayes was transferred from the old to the new Twelfth district.

The station house of the Twenty-second

YAGUI INDIANS TAKE TO WARPATH IN MEXICO

Cowboys Killed, Towns Loo-
ted in Sonora by Band.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Jan. 18.—A band of Yaqui Indians has resumed the warpath and today killed three Mexican cowboys and looted a ranch at Cruz Piedras, eight miles south of Nogales, Sonora, according to official advices reaching the border to-night.

Yaquis yesterday looted the towns of Coorrit and La Bura, also south of Nogales. Both towns are in the Yaqui Valley, long claimed by the Indians as their rightful home. No loss of life was reported.

United States Consul Francis Dyer at Nogales said to-night it appeared not to be a general tribal outbreak but a band of troublemakers young men.

Seeking a Used Car?
SEE NEXT TO LAST PAGE TO-DAY

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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WHITMAN TO ASK FOR INDICTMENT OF ANOTHER CAPTAIN

Withholds Name; Charge
Involves Acceptance of
Money in Giving Po-
lice Protection.

AS IN BAILEY'S CASE Enright Cancels Order for Retirement of Capt. Du Bois—Four Inspectors Transferred.

OTHER SHIFTS ARE MADE
Detective Al Thomas Assigned
to Help Special Prosecutor
—Will Act as His Chief
Investigator.

Charles S. Whitman will ask the Grand Jury to-day to indict another police captain. If the jury answers "Yes" this will be the second indictment of a police officer of that rank in the fortnight since Mr. Whitman, in the name of the District Attorney, began his graft investigation.

It is understood the charge which will be made in the case to be presented to-day is similar to that in the indictment of Capt. William A. Bailey of the West Thirtieth street station, who was accused last week of taking money from furriers in return for police protection. It is known that Mr. Whitman has been examining evidence that a certain captain was on the pay roll of a publishing company, whose members have gone to the Criminal Courts Building under subpoena.

Mr. Whitman learned yesterday that one of the captains in whom his investigators are interested was to be retired on a pension at midnight. He telephoned Police Headquarters asking that this arrangement be cancelled. How effective was his request could not be learned.

Order Countermanded.

That two captains were to be retired at midnight on pensions of \$2,000 a year was made known at Headquarters in the afternoon. They were John Borke, Jr., of the West Twentieth street station and Percy Du Bois of the Atlantic avenue station, Brooklyn. After signing this order the Commissioner countermanded it so far as Capt. Du Bois was concerned. THE NEW YORK HERALD learned last night that Capt. Du Bois formerly in charge of the West Twentieth street station and for four years he was assistant to the late Inspector Max Schmittberger.

In case the retirement to which he objected was accomplished and the man was indicted, Mr. Whitman was prepared to ask the Supreme Court to issue an order nullifying the act of the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Whitman spent most of yesterday afternoon in a conference a good many blocks from the criminal courts. When he returned he said: "There is nothing to say, except that we expect to ask for the indictment of another police captain to-morrow."

The indictment would not indicate even the general nature of the nature of his information or the identity of the captain under suspicion.

He was asked if he intended to subpoena Frank Lord, chairman of the City Board of Police and a deputy under Police Commissioner Wood. Mr. Lord assumed the police administration in a speech Monday night and said he expected to be summoned to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Whitman said he knew Mr. Lord very well and would see him at their mutual convenience without the formality of a subpoena.

Mr. Whitman has said repeatedly that he would not wait for the Grand Jury's time with mere innuendo, but would go before it only when he felt that he had evidence justifying indictment and conviction. It is believed that the case scheduled for presentation to-day is one on which Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith has been concentrating. Mr. Smith was on Monday and again yesterday examined records and accounts produced by the Printers Publishing Company of 207 West Twenty-seventh street. It is indicated that this company found the police of service in the course of the printers' strike of 1920.

Enright Keeps Promise.

Commissioner Enright, in his new deference to the wishes of Mr. Whitman, brought about by Monday's meeting of himself, the Mayor and Mr. Whitman, fulfilled his promise yesterday by sending Detective Al Thomas to take orders from the former Governor. Thomas said his job would be supervision over the police, and it was impossible to say whether the changes were related to the Whitman investigation. The old Fifteenth Inspection district becomes the Twelfth in the rearrangement of the police map of Brooklyn.

Inspector Charles A. Formoso is transferred from the Fifteenth district, with headquarters in the East River, to the Eighth district, which is Staten Island, in charge of the bureau of supplies and repairs, is shifted from the Fourteenth district, Brooklyn, to Headquarters, without any public statement as to what he will do there.

Inspector Bernard J. Hayes was transferred from the old to the new Twelfth district.

The station house of the Twenty-second

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